

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Montenegrins—men and women—are back in the game to participate in the funeral of autocracy.

The loan drive must put on steam and throw aside every weight. The "Au" is working for the Hun.

King Alfonso could utilize a new cabinet with advantage, the old one having proved unsatisfactory.

Among things worse than war might be mentioned the influenza. It has stopped the movies.

Reports from the Pacific coast indicate that the liberty loan needs no driving out there.

We don't hear very much now from the prophets who predicted three or four more years of war.

The sultan is beginning to suspect that whoever wins the war, Turkey loses.

Young King Boris doesn't waste any vain regrets over his father's loss of the throne.

Capt. Boy-Ed is now reported in command of a battleship. It is safely out of range, however.

The loan drive has encountered a number of handicaps, but the goal must be reached.

If Liebknecht and Dittmann are released from prison, perhaps Prince Max may point to this circumstance that the people are to rule Germany.

If the central powers are anxious to get out of the war, as no doubt they are, they might get a tip from Bulgaria.

The Turk would like to be let in on that evacuation proposition. But the benefit of evacuation was not intended for him.

Senator Jones, of Washington, gives virtual notice that, even in the event of peace with Huns, there is to be no truce with the brewers and distillers.

Peace suggestions bring to mind Col. Waterson's favorite epigram: "To hell with the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs."

It was about what was expected that the Hun would pay the hospital another visit before inaugurating General Retreat's administration.

The terms to Bulgaria have been referred to as "humiliating," but we do not think them so. Neither do we believe Bulgaria so regards them.

Von Kuehlmann may not actually say it, but he might now be excused for reminding them that he told them so.

Ty Cobb is running the army bases with his accustomed speed. He is said to have attained the rank of captain already.

Perhaps Sir Eric Geddes has come over to explain to us something of the bottling up process used on the grand German fleet.

The coal miners are reported to be in tune with Foch and the liberty loan drive. They are sending production over the top.

In England 1,400,000 women are said to be working at what are usually termed men's jobs. A large number are similarly employed in this country, but the senate is careful to deny them any participation in the government.

Football has already claimed at least one victim this season notwithstanding it was popularly supposed to be under the ban. Bucking the Hindenburg line was thought to have been substituted for it, temporarily.

Live stock organizations in Canada have endorsed the sale of horse meat in the butcher shops. In relaxing the demand for horse power, the farm tractor is probably largely responsible for this decision.

Of course, the Kaiser insists that he didn't start the war. He will probably continue to do so. All the same, it is well enough to dehorn him so he can't start the next one, even if he might want to.

The New York city administration promised not to increase the taxes. It is now announced that the assessment will be boosted instead. This process might be termed whipping the devil around a stump. But it may not prove peculiar to New York.

Senator Calder proposes the extension of the daylight saving plan through the winter as a measure for coal conservation. If it will accomplish the purpose, nobody will object, but it is not easy to see how this may be done without shortening the working day below the eight-hour limit.

The death of Maj. James H. Blount, of Georgia, recalls the fact that his father of the same name was sent as "paramount commissioner" to Hawaii by President Cleveland to investigate the overturn of the government there, very much as John Lind and Col. House have on several occasions represented President Wilson.

James B. McCreary, who has just died, was a conspicuous figure in Kentucky politics for nearly fifty years. He was elected governor in the middle seventies. Later he served a number of terms in congress, followed by a term in the senate. He was succeeded in the senate by Gov. Bradley and was out of office for a few years. In 1911 he was again elected governor, serving until 1915. Not so able as Carlisle, not so spectacular as Joe Blackburn, not so lovable as Ollie James, McCreary nevertheless made a strong impression upon Kentucky political and economic life.

WOODROW WILSON SHOWS THE WAY.

Mr. Wilson never wrote a shorter state paper than the one yesterday forwarded in reply to the armistice and peace proposal of Prince Maximilian, and never did he rise more thoroughly to the position of master of the situation. His reply was exactly what we had predicted. If there was in the German mind the hope that the president would falter or fail and thus give the badly battered junker machine excuse for prolonged existence it was badly disappointed. On the other hand, if there is indeed a Germany of contrite heart, sick of junkerism and the rule of the war lord, and really desirous of a peace on the terms so often proposed by the president in his magnificent addresses, then Prince Maximilian has but to give the proof of the sincerity of his purpose and the door for a just peace stands wide open.

As a first test of his sincerity he must say to the president that Germany is willing to withdraw "immediately" from all occupied territory. Furthermore, he must convince the president that he speaks for the German people as well as for the imperial German government. With satisfactory answers to these questions negotiations may be entered upon, and in all probability the last cannon shot of the great war will have been fired.

The president from the very first has handled all the phases of the war in a masterly manner. The use which he has made of "spiritual weapons" not only have inspired the free peoples, but they have won the confidence finally of the oppressed enemies, and now the enemy practically places their own case in his hands. Nothing more remarkable in all history has occurred. We might, by continuing the war, have entered Berlin and dictated peace to a conquered and humiliated enemy. The war has turned strongly in our favor and great battles daily are being won. But this would likely have taken a year or more and it would have been at frightful cost to our own nations as well as to the enemy. Woodrow Wilson, by his use of spiritual weapons, convinces the enemy that such a struggle is useless and futile and by his offer of justice and mercy leads them thus to beg for peace on his terms at once.

Will Prince Maximilian accept? Our prediction is that he will do so in a hurry. If he fails now to save his battered armies from destruction and the provinces of the fatherland from being ravaged he will be answerable to posterity for the blame. The opportunity is there. Should he decline it the blatant hypocrisy of the whole German government, even as reorganized, will have been shown in worse form than at Brest-Litovsk. The German people want peace. They have insisted that this offer be made. If it is lost to them through evasions or quibbles they will, we believe, completely overthrow the present German government and put themselves at the mercy of Mr. Wilson. Prince Maximilian may be the instrumentality through which peace is secured. Should he hesitate in the least he will go the way of Von Bethmann-Holweg, Michaelis, Hertling and all the discredited line of chancellors.

There may be violent controversy in Berlin and Vienna. We fear also that we may hear discordant voices in our own capital and in the camps of our allies. Our president's terms are so exceedingly liberal that there are many extremists among us who are not in accord with him. He will not be able to secure the granting of such concessions to the enemy without one of the hardest struggles of his career. But he will succeed, because he stands on the principles of right and justice and because the peace he will grant will therefore have the fundamentals for a lasting peace. It will be a peace founded on the broad visioned principles of self-determining democratic free peoples everywhere, and because it is so democratic and equal and so full of love it embodies those ethics of the Master on which our Christian religion is founded.

Woodrow Wilson relights the torch that shines before men, leading them on to a realization of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

We think of two figures today which have influenced modern thought profoundly. There is the figure of a man in uniform in Potsdam, sitting in the gloom, brooding over his departed power. There is another figure in the White House at Washington, in citizen's clothes, a pen grasped in his slender fingers, signing the proclamation for the liberation of all peoples, including even the German people.

But, even though Germany may bow the knee, do not let any one decrease by one cent his or her subscription to the fourth liberty loan. Until the war actually is over we must not let up in our preparations in the slightest. The lives of our boys may yet depend on our subscriptions to this loan. We cannot tell.

WOMEN AFTER THE WAR.

They don't seem to regard women in the industries as a serious after-war problem in England. The women have responded nobly to the demands of the situation—in so much that conservative old Albion has conferred upon them the ballot in appreciation—but they will be content to go back to the home when the emergency has passed. At least that is what Dr. Thomas Holmes, of Liverpool, who is now in this country, thinks about it. In talking to Washington city reporters the other day, Dr. Holmes said:

"Women in the industries after the war necessarily will cut considerable figure, but that they will remain in the places generally occupied by men, and which they have been forced to occupy by reason of the war, is not believed by any student of economic conditions. Had it not been for the women, Great Britain would have been hard pushed to meet the war situation. They responded heroically and eagerly to the call, and there are today in the munitions works of England about 950,000 women doing all sorts of tasks, from the heaviest laboring unskilled operation to the highest grade of toolroom work. Women are today building the greater part of one of the best high-speed engines in Great Britain. They are doing splendid work in every way. These same women are going to retire from their employment as easily as they entered it, and they are going to take up their natural household duties after the war and make good wives and mothers. England and every other nation in Europe after the war will have urgent need of women for domestic duties, and the women are going to respond cheerfully to that need."

We have several times jokingly remarked that if the matter assumes the proportions of a problem in this country it may be solved in a very simple manner. When the boys come home and want their jobs back, all that will be necessary will be to take the women along with the jobs, and send them home to look after the house.

The woman's homing instinct is very strong. In most instances she will prefer to confine her activities to the environment of home. But she ought not to be considered an intruder if she wants to enter the business world. And she ought to be permitted to determine the matter of choice for herself as any other citizen.

A QUESTION OF ETHICS.

In his refusal to spend money in an effort to be elected senator from Michigan, the Christian Science Monitor compares Henry Ford with Gen. Robert E. Lee, who, just following the war, was offered a salary of \$50,000 a year by an insurance company. The general declined the position on the ground that he was not familiar with that kind of work. This brought forth the explanation that he would not be expected to do any work beyond lending the use of his name. To this proposition, Gen. Lee is said to have replied: "Do you not think that if my name is worth \$50,000 a year I ought to be very careful with it?" The cases are hardly parallel, however, while equally commendable. Gen. Lee refused to sell his good name for a price and Henry Ford declines a purchased seat in the senate.

In connection with the matter the Charlotte Observer observes that Gen.

Lee's great military rival, after serving two terms in the presidency, formed a business connection in which his name was the chief consideration with disastrous—almost tragic—consequences. This, of course, has reference to Gen. Grant, who, because of his great popularity, was inveigled into an enterprise by a brokerage adventurer, felled of his accumulations and left to make the best of an embarrassing situation. As a result, Gen. Grant spent his old age almost in want. Congress created a position in the army for him, as a sort of relief measure, just before he died.

There was another—a later—president who was, after he retired from office, employed by an insurance company with no disagreeable consequences. It is hard to escape the suspicion, however, that he was employed because of his distinguished name, although he performed routine work and was not paid the princely salary offered to Gen. Lee. It was explained by his friends that he accepted the position because he desired an opportunity to earn his living, although many considered him comfortably well off.

Every one appreciates the lofty ideal manifested by Gen. Lee. A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches. But there is no reason why this proverb should apply exclusively to persons who have held exalted public station. It is an aspiration which may—and should—animate the humblest worker in the ranks. On the other hand, there is no reason why one who has been honored by the people of a democracy, even with the presidency—may not return to the ranks after their public service is over and employ their talents in any honorable calling, just like other people. There is—should be—no official caste in this country.

PARIS GAY AGAIN.

The favorable turn in the course of war events has served to revive—and with good cause—the gay spirits of the Paris of former days. For four years the beautiful city has been living under a pall of dread. The Hun was at the gate. But redemption draweth nigh. Once again the furrowed and ravaged soil of France promises to be cleared of the cruel invader. Here is occasion for rejoicing. The volatile but long pent-up French spirit may be pardoned for giving vent to the enthusiasm and gratification.

But France has a grave task ahead of her, even when rid of the enemy, as indeed have many others. She has a task of rehabilitation which might well crush the stoutest hearts. A considerable portion of the formerly productive section of the country has been laid waste in a manner almost beyond the power of the mind to conceive. The work of repair would indeed be a big job. But while about it the nation will be staggering under a war debt roughly estimated at two-fifths of the entire wealth of the land.

The old world must have peace soon. It ought to have it heretofore. Many generations must elapse before it may hope to regain the losses of this horrible conflict.

Paris is of opinion that the "retreat on a large scale" has probably been delayed too long already.

RUMOR HAS IT THAT SOMETHING IS HAPPENING IN GERMANY

HELP!



SAVING OF SUGAR.

A few days ago we had an editorial on the subject of a new explosive—a very powerful one—which does not require the use of glycerine in its manufacture. It was pointed out that this timely invention would bring potential relief from the heavy demand upon glycerine, which is used in so many ways commercially. But herein another economy is set forth:

"According to a recent announcement of the war department, considerable savings in sugar and glycerine are being effected by the quartermaster corps in discontinuing the purchase of so-called glycerine soaps for the army. Both of these products were used in the manufacture of soaps for the purpose of improving its appearance, but are unnecessary, as they do not add to the cleansing value of the soap. A recent order from a quartermaster called for 100,000 pounds of glycerine soap. Based on the usual formula, this soap would contain 15 per cent. of sugar, or a total of 15,000 pounds, which would have been a complete waste. The soap was provided, but it did not contain sugar or glycerine, so that 15,000 pounds of sugar was saved for food and proportionate amount of glycerine was saved for the manufacture of powerful explosives."

When the world war was precipitated more than four years ago we were among those who did not believe it possible on account of financial and material considerations, for it to continue long on such a vast scale. We were of opinion that supplies of necessary products would soon become impossible to obtain and a peace or a very much reduced scale of activity would follow. But we were mistaken. The war has gone on and with ever-increasing vigor.

The inventive genius of the people, however, has been a large contributor to the maintenance of the military situation. The war has been one of the laboratory, the counting house and the farm as well of the munitions factory or the battlefield. When necessary ingredients were lacking or insufficient in quantity, substitutes must be—and were devised—or shifts of products from their customary use were instituted. While the war has been awful and destructive, it has at the same time developed our resources and resourcefulness.

When peace has again returned, we shall be—or at least, ought to be—better equipped for greater advances in economic, industrial and commercial progress than we have ever been before.

DIFFICULTIES ARE CITED

Army and Navy Journal Does Not Think "Peace by Christmas" Possible.

(New York Times.) Under the caption "No Short Road Before Us," the Army and Navy Journal in its issue of yesterday urges the people of this country not to be too optimistic regarding the early ending of the war, but to take Gen. March's word when he says that the war struggle is yet to be won and that it is going to require more than 3,000,000 Americans in France to do it.

"There has sprung up in these United States," says the Journal, "a thoroughly foolish and dangerous idea that Germany is going to be beaten by Christmas Day. This idea seems to have been born of the combination of events of the success of the First American field army at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne, Allenby's victories over the Turks in Palestine, and the surrender of Bulgaria to the allies. 'The evil of this is that it tends toward a lessening of purpose and serious disappointment on the part of the great mass of the people. For the cold truth is that there is no short road before us to the Rhine or Berlin. It is to be a long, hard one for our armies to travel over. For even when we drive the Germans out of France and Belgium we will then face him with his back against the wall of his fatherland. And all his bravery as a fighting man and all his tactical genius will be brought to the defense of his native soil."

"If we take any such line as this now prevailing in the United States of 'peace by Christmas' we are going to have some bitter days after December 25. For unless some miracle happens it is unthinkable that the war can be brought to an end this year."

"As a corrective to this kind of foolish optimism one has only to go down below a town of Bremen and 12-14 miles and con-

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

(Chicago News.) Fair, but false—the blond wig. The last turn of the worm is apt to be on the anglers.

Other people's troubles bore a man more than his own. Don't take things as they come if they belong to other people. As long as a gown isn't too small a woman can build herself up to fit it. After sizing up his neighbors a man ceases to worry about his own inferiority.

Beauty may be only skin deep, but the impression it makes penetrates to the heart. It's a mean automobilist that will run over a little child, unless he is in an awful hurry.

When you miss the limited express by only three seconds it might just as well be a local freight. Experience, like other teachers, is seldom appreciated by a man until a long time after he graduates.

"Suicide by Inches"

THOUSANDS of people commit suicide by inches!

If one should take minute daily doses of some irritant or poisonous drug, no particular effect might be noticed until accumulation of the poison made its action evident.

Yet how many realize that irritant and poisonous substances are formed constantly, even in health, during food digestion and the preparation of its waste for elimination?

If the bowels act regularly and thoroughly, such dangerous matter is safely gotten rid of.

But if constipation exists, there results stagnation of intestinal waste, increased production of poisonous substances, and their absorption into the blood, which carries them all over the body.

The result is disease or disorder, which, if neglected or allowed to continue, cripples or kills.

The victim of such self-poisoning commits suicide by inches.

Constipation is a bad habit. It is a sin against the body.

But there is an even worse habit, a crime against Nature, the taking of pills, castor oil, laxative mineral waters, and salts to "force the bow-

els to move." Because such drugs do not cure constipation. They make constipation a habit. They do not prevent "suicide by inches."

On the other hand, the Nujol Treatment not only overcomes constipation, but prevents stagnation and makes self-poisoning impossible.

Nujol is not a drug, does not act like any drug; it is absolutely harmless. Nujol helps Nature re-establish easy, daily, thorough, bowel evacuation.

Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

Nujol Laboratories
STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)
50 Broadway, New York



"Regular as

Clockwork"

COLORED REGISTRANTS CALLED FOR SERVICE

City Board No. 1 Will Send Squad to Camp Greene, on Oct. 18.

The following colored registrants are called by city board No. 1 to appear at 10 o'clock on Oct. 18 at the Knights of Pythias hall to be on trained Oct. 18 at 10:45 p.m. for Camp Greene, N. C.

On account of the influenza, the library loan and the fact that the boards are very busy, no demonstration will take place incident to the departure of these men. The Women's Service league, if it so desires, may furnish some box lunches by calling on this board.

Jesse Small. Robert Foster. Clarence Calhoun. Jas. Decker Barnes. James Sparks. Ernest Sims. Anderson Wolfe. Irvin Humphrey. Clint Stanford. Oscar Terry. John Murrah. Madison McIntosh. John Thomas Long. David Reed. Ed Allen Overall. Waymon Stewart. Burnett Small. Amos Kingsberry. Chas. Princeton Derrick. James Wesley Samuels. George Houston Hickerson. Butler Alexander Martin. Clarence M. Burton.	Julius Cunningham. John Wyatt Echols. Mathew Brown. Will Harris. Frank Pitts. Levi Stephens. Frank Sisco. Alfred White. Freeman McClure. Odell Dodson. J. B. Maxwell. Ottis Goodloe. George Scales. Harvey Dickerson. Olla Rowe. Ben Willis. James Braxton. James Wesley Samuels. George Houston Hickerson. Butler Alexander Martin. Clarence M. Burton.
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LIFT OFF CORNS!

Freezone is magic! Corns lift right off with fingers without pain.



Hurt? No, not one bit! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn. Instantly it stops aching then you lift that bothersome corn right off. Yes, magic! Costs only a few cents.

Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the mysterious other discovery of a Cincinnati genius.

—(Adv.)